

Table 43
Fire Risk Condition Classifications

<i>Condition Class</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Approximate Acres Within Planning Area</i>	<i>Example of Typical Management</i>
1	Fire regimes are within a historical range, and the risk of losing key ecosystem components is low. Vegetation attributes (species composition and structure) are intact and functioning within a historical range. Fires burning in CC1 lands pose little risk to the ecosystem and have positive effects to biodiversity, soil productivity, and hydrologic processes. Class 1 lands are mainly high elevation and moist forest types.	96,388	Historical fire regime is replicated through periodic application of prescribed fire or through fire use.
2	Fire regimes have been moderately altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by one or more return intervals (either increased or decreased). This results in moderate changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from their historical range. Wildland fires burning in CC2 lands can have moderately negative impacts to species composition, soil conditions, and hydrological processes. All of the grass and shrub habitat types in the planning area are included in Condition Class 2.	764,665	Moderate levels of restoration treatments are required, such as a combination of prescribed fire with mechanical/hand treatment.
3	Fire regimes have been significantly altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals. This results in dramatic changes to one or more of the following: fire size, intensity, severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from their historical range. Wildland fires burning in CC3 lands may eliminate desired ecosystem components, exacerbate the spread of unwanted non-native species, and result in dramatically different ecological effects compared to reference conditions. Condition Class 3 areas in the planning area are mainly located in the dry forest and woodland habitat types.	27,765	High levels of restoration treatments, such as mechanical treatments, are required before fire can be used to restore desired ecosystem function. Intensive efforts, which may include seeding, herbicide application, biomass removal, and other types of rehabilitation, are required for CC3 lands.